

4.15 Public Services and Recreation

This section analyzes potentially significant impacts related to public services and recreation that could result from implementation of the project, which consists of the General Plan Update (GPU), Housing Element Update, and Climate Action Plan (CAP). The analysis area covers the entire city of Moreno Valley (city) and sphere of influence, which are collectively referred to as the Planning Area.

4.15.1 Existing Conditions

4.15.1.1 Fire and Emergency Service

a. Service and Response

Fire and emergency medical services are provided by Moreno Valley Fire Department (MVFD), under contracts with the Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD) and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) for provision of services as part of an integrated regional fire protection system. MVFD is the primary response agency for fires, emergency medical service, hazardous materials incidents, traffic accidents, terrorist acts, catastrophic weather events, and technical rescues for the city. MVFD also provides a full range of fire prevention services including public education, code enforcement, plan check and inspection services for new and existing construction, and fire investigation. Through a master mutual aid agreement, MVFD is obligated to provide fire apparatus to other jurisdictions in the region to assist in handling emergency calls for service, just as those jurisdictions are obligated to provide resources to the city. Additionally, the City's Office of Emergency Management is located within the MVFD allowing for a well-coordinated response to both natural and human-made disasters.

Moreno Valley is the busiest of the 30 planning areas served by CAL FIRE/RCFD. In 2018, there were 18,475 incidents in the city, almost 2 percent fewer than 2017. In the same year, the Moreno Valley Battalion responded to 19,605 total cases, the vast majority attributed to medical emergencies but 95 of which were structural fires (Dyett & Bhatia 2020a). MVFD has established a target response time of 5 minutes from dispatch to arrival for 90 percent of calls for service and continues to work to meet this goal.

b. Staffing, Facilities, and Equipment

Figure 4.15-1 presents the locations of existing and proposed fire stations within the Planning Area. Table 4.15-1 lists the civic address of each station and the equipment housed. The MVFD has not adopted service ratios for personnel or equipment but strives to achieve National Fire Protection Association standards for the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations (NFPA 1710) and adjusts staffing and equipment levels as needed, based on an ongoing assessment of activity in the city and calls for service.

MVFD has adopted a Strategic Plan covering the period from 2012 through 2022. The Strategic Plan guides MVFD activities and outlines goals and strategies for ensuring the community receives outstanding fire protection services. The document is reviewed biennially to ensure the goals are being met. The Strategic Plan anticipates the need for twelve or thirteen fire stations and a possible fourteenth infill fire station to service projected population through 2022. The location of the eighth and ninth fire stations and one relocation are proposed in the Strategic Plan; Fire Station 65 (Kennedy Park) would be relocated slightly northwest of its current location and future development in the east and southeast would be serviced by the new Redlands Boulevard Fire Station and Industrial Station, respectively. With the development of the World Logistics Center (WLC), the construction of two new fire stations -- one with 12 total personnel and coverage of the aerial truck and one with 9 total personnel and additional fire apparatus -- is planned in the eastern portion of the city. An additional urban fire station is also planned upon completion of WLC construction, to be constructed on a 1.5-acre site dedicated by the WLC. A potential location for this urban fire station is shown on Figure 4.15-1, but may be coordinated with the provision of a new police satellite facility in the area and with development in the future Downtown Center Concept Area. Other projects, funded by the City's Capital Improvement Project (CIP) budget, include land acquisition for future fire stations and facility improvements, as shown in Table 4.15-2. The Strategic Plan also explores the feasibility of additional staffing, reassignment of personnel, division of the City into two Battalions, and acquisition or leasing of additional equipment to increase service levels, especially in anticipation of future growth.

**Table 4.15-1
MVFD Stations, Locations, and Equipment**

Station	Location	Equipment
Station 2 – Sunnymead	24935 Hamlock Avenue	One Type 1 engine, one 100-foot Aerial Ladder Truck, one Water Resource Squad and one USAR vehicle.
Station 6 – Towngate	22250 Eucalyptus Avenue	One Type 1 engine, one Type 1 reserve engine and one Paramedic Squad.
Station 48 – Sunnymead Ranch	10511 Village Road	One Type 1 engine
Station 58 – Moreno Beach	28040 Eucalyptus Avenue	One Type 1 engine, one Type 3 engine and one Reverse squad.
Station 65 – Kennedy Park	15111 Indian Avenue	One Type 1 engine.
Station 91 – College Park	16110 Lasselle Street	One Type 1 engine and one Reserve Aerial Ladder Truck.
Station 99 – Morrison Park	13400 Morrison Street	One Type 1 engine.

SOURCE: Dyett & Bhatia 2020a.

Map Source: Dyett & Bhatia

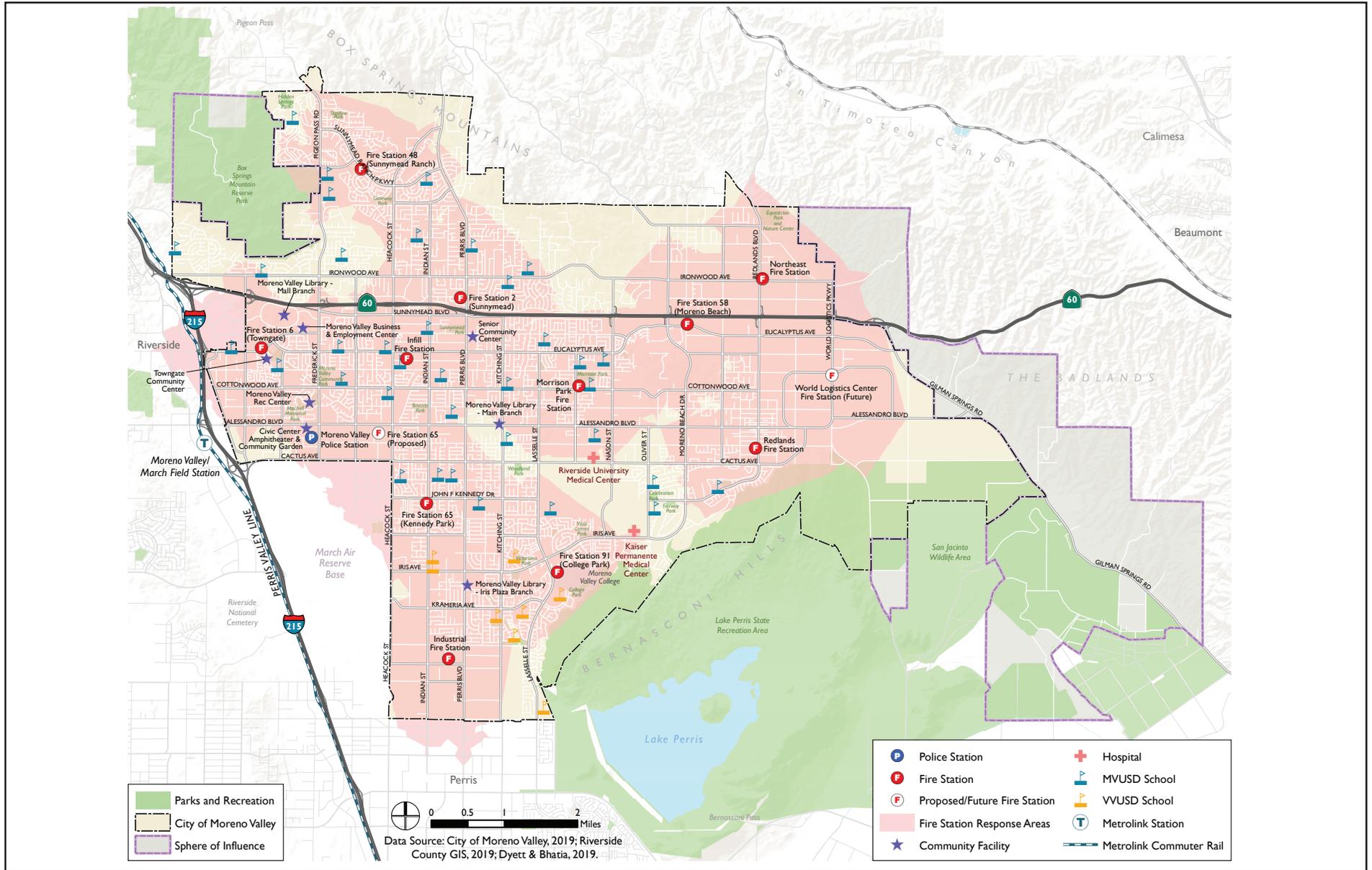


FIGURE 4.15-1
Public Facilities

Table 4.15-2 Capital Improvement Plan - Fire Department Projects		
Project Title	Description	Status
Cottonwood Park Fire Station (Fire Station 110)	1.5-acre new facility at NE corner of Cottonwood Ave and Indian St	Design partially completed – on hold
Fire Station 65 Relocation	1.5-acre new standard 3-apparatus bay fire station at NE corner of Brodiaea Ave and Rebecca St	Design on hold - subject to availability of funds
Fire Station (Future) Land Acquisition	New facility to service future growth	Land Acquisition depending on development through 2029
Gilman Fire Station	New facility to service future growth, per development agreement in area	Land acquisition depending on development through 2029
Industrial Fire Station	2.5-acre new fire station and drill tower at NE corner of San Michele Rd and San Celeste Rd	Design on hold - subject to availability of funds
Northeast Fire Station	New facility to service future growth in northeast area	Land acquisition on hold
Redlands Boulevard Fire Station	1.5-acre new facility to service development in southeast area	Design on hold - subject to availability of funds
Remodel Fire Station 65 - Indian St and JFK Drive	Renovations for expanded use, per building code requirements	Expected start of construction within 3-5 years

SOURCE: Dyett & Bhatia 2020a.

c. Volunteers and Programs

Moreno Valley Volunteer Reserve Firefighters assist the MVFD in firefighting activities and provision of Emergency Medical Services (EMS). They respond to alarms as members of fire crews and operate various fire apparatus and equipment, ensuring proper usage and maintenance. Volunteer Reserve Firefighters are also trained as Emergency Medical Technicians, First Responders, or Emergency Medical Responders (EMR) and administer varying degrees of emergency medical aid to injured people under extreme conditions involving trauma, illness, and personal tragedy (Dyett & Bhatia 2020a).

The Moreno Valley Fire Explorer Program is a youth program organized through Learning for Life and designed to allow youth between the ages of 14 and 20 to explore a career in the fire service. The explorers receive training similar to volunteer and professional firefighters, including basic fire chemistry, hose evolutions, ladder operations, medical and CPR training, hazardous materials, and auto extrication. The two Fire Explorer Posts are the West Moreno Valley Fire Explorer Post #906, located at Towngate Fire Station 6, and the East Moreno Valley Fire Explorer Post #958, located at Moreno Fire Station 58.

The CAL FIRE/RCFD Division Chief is the appointed Fire Chief of the MVFD and oversees the City's Fire Prevention Bureau and Office of Emergency Management. The Office of Emergency Management program provides a wide variety of training, such as Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and Terrorism Awareness, to both employees and residents. This program is also responsible for citywide prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for natural or man-made disasters.

4.15.1.2 Police Service

a. Service and Staffing

The Moreno Valley Police Department (MVPD) provides law enforcement services that enhance, protect, and promote the quality of life for local residents, businesses, and visitors. The City contracts with the County of Riverside for police protection services. Since incorporation, the City has maintained an annual contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department for police protection and crime prevention services. MVPD provides a full range of protection and prevention services, including general law enforcement, traffic enforcement, investigations, and routine support services such as communications, evidence collection, analysis and preservation, training, administration, and records keeping. MVPD also provides law enforcement services at the Riverside University Health System Medical Center and the schools within Moreno Valley Unified School District (MVUSD).

The existing 2006 General Plan established a police staffing standard of at least 1 officer per 1,000 residents, as feasible given budget constraints. MVPD currently operates five divisions as well as a Volunteer group. The five MVPD divisions include Administration, Detective, Patrol, Special Enforcement, and Traffic divisions. The Patrol Division provides first responders to crimes in progress and to calls for service assigned by dispatch. The unit contains nine supervising sergeants, 64 sworn patrol officers, three K-9 teams, and 10 non-sworn officers. MVPD has adopted a zone policing strategy whereby officers are assigned to one of four areas of the city in order to improve response times to calls for service, help officers become more familiar with the community, and build relationships with local residents and business owners.

The MVPD receives approximately 400 to 450 calls per day. Calls to the MVPD are prioritized and assigned by urgency, from greatest urgency (Priority 1) through non-emergency calls. Priority 1 calls include emergency calls which require immediate response, when vehicular pursuit is in process, or when there is reason to believe that an immediate threat to life exists. Priority 2 calls include injured persons, robberies in progress, bomb threats, car jackings, rape, and stolen vehicles. Priority 3 calls include assault, prowlers, disturbances, tampering with vehicles, and burglary alarms. The MVPD has a response target of six minutes or less for Priority 1 calls, 15 minutes or less for Priority 2 calls, and 35 minutes or less for Priority 3 calls. Table 4-15-3 below shows average actual response times for 2019.

Call Type	Target	Response Time (2019)
Priority 1 Calls	6 minutes	6:37
Priority 2 Calls	15 minutes	22:01
Priority 3 Calls	35 minutes	42:46

b. Facilities and Equipment

MVPD operates out of the Moreno Valley Station, located in the Civic Center Complex at Alessandro and Frederick, with satellite substations in several other locations throughout the city. Additionally, MVPD is increasingly making use of technology to fight crime and improve public safety. MVPD employs a citywide camera surveillance system, one of the most advanced in the region, to remotely monitor parks and other key locations, permitting MVPD to enhance public safety without adding police officers. MVPD also makes use of a computer-aided dispatch and records management system that allows rapid access to crime data, as well as digital cameras and automated license plate readers in patrol cars.

The City is planning an expansion of the Civic Center complex that would include a remodeled Public Safety Building capable of accommodating roughly 600 total personnel, as well as a satellite police substation in the southeastern part of the city to service anticipated demand from new development. Continued investment in technology and resources will allow MVPD to expand the camera system, implement advanced license reading applications, and offer video crime reporting services that allows residents to contact MVPD and interact with officers in real-time.

Design of the built environment can also help prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime, and improve the quality of life in urban areas. Research has shown that the most effective deterrent to criminal activity is the risk of being caught, and design of public spaces that places more eyes on the street and limits access points can create safer environments. Strategies for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) include locating windows to overlook sidewalks and parking lots, increasing pedestrian and bicycle traffic, and selectively installing fencing, landscaping, or lighting to control access. Well-maintained buildings and grounds also signal alert, active owners and can deter criminal activity.

c. Volunteers and Programs

The Administration Division oversees Community and Volunteer Services Programs, as well as the Neighborhood Watch program, and now has 81 volunteers across the Citizen's Patrol Unit, Anti-Graffiti Patrol Unit, Police Explorer Program, Reserve Officer's Program, Station Volunteers, and Mounted Posse.

The Citizen's Patrol Unit conducts uniformed patrols in marked police units to deter crime and trains volunteers in laws of arrest, traffic control, identification of gang members, crime scene management, recognition of DUI drivers, identification of graffiti, and proper radio traffic while communicating with police personnel. The Police Explorer Program is a program for youth between 14 and 20 to gain experience in the law enforcement field and foster leadership skills by assisting different units within the Police Department. Station Volunteers assist various entities at the MVPD station through duties such as filing, tracking offenders, issuing and maintaining equipment and weapons, and data management. The newly formed Mounted Posse is a volunteer-based organization serving all of Riverside County that has direct contact with the public at various functions including community patrol, safety expos, search and rescue operations, and local fairs, concerts, and parades.

These volunteer programs help connect the MVPD to the community and play an important role in ensuring the continued safety and well-being of residents.

4.15.1.3 Schools

a. Moreno Valley Unified School District

MVUSD is the third largest school district in Riverside County, serving approximately 77 square miles that includes portions of the city, a small portion of the city of Riverside, and unincorporated regions in Riverside County. As shown in Table 4.15-4, MVUSD serves Kindergarten through 12th grade across 39 existing school sites, with 32,763 students enrolled in the 2018-2019 school year (Dyett & Bhatia 2020a). Table 4.15-5 shows the student generation rates for elementary, middle, and high schools.

School Name	Enrollment (2018-19)
Elementary Schools (K-5)	14,964
Armada Elementary	857
Bear Valley Elementary	839
Box Springs Elementary	449
Butterfield Elementary	892
Chaparral Hills Elementary	663
Cloverdale Elementary	723
Creekside Elementary	502
Edgemont Elementary	663
Hendrick Ranch Elementary	639
Hidden Springs Elementary	565
Honey Hollow Elementary	620
La Jolla Elementary	740
Midland Elementary	646
Moreno Elementary	483
North Ridge Elementary	747
Ramona Elementary	658
Ridge Crest Elementary	601
Seneca Elementary	456
Serrano Elementary	520
Sugar Hill Elementary	543
Sunnymead Elementary	794
Sunnymeadows Elementary	625
Towngate Elementary	739
Middle Schools (6-8)	7,765
Badger Springs Middle	1,186
Landmark Middle	1,160
Mountain View Middle	1,338
Palm Middle	1,245
Sunnymead Middle	1,505
Vista Heights Middle	1,331

School Name	Enrollment (2018-19)
High Schools (9-12)	9,191
Canyon Springs High	2,173
Moreno Valley High	2,327
Valley View High	2,573
Vista del Lago High	2,118
Continuation and Alternative Schools	
Alessandro School (SDC K-12)	50
Bayside Community Day (9-12)	135
March Mountain (9-12)	334
March Valley (Independent Study 1-8 and Core 9-12)	87
Moreno Valley Community Learning Center (Charter School, 6-12)	27

SOURCE: Dyett & Bhatia 2020a.

Unmitigated Future Dwelling Units ¹	School Type	Student Generation Rate	Students Generated
17,099	Elementary	0.3314	5,667
17,099	Middle	0.1702	2,910
17,099	High	0.2281	3,900
Overall		0.7297	12,477

¹As estimated in the Moreno Valley Unified School District Fee Justification Report 2012.
SOURCE: Dyett & Bhatia 2020a.

The 23 elementary schools in MVUSD are set up in a Kindergarten to 5th grade configuration, with curricula following State Content Standards. Elementary school facilities vary widely in age and condition but are designed to adequately deliver necessary programs and MVUSD standards. There are six middle schools for students in grades 6 to 8 which facilities that are enhanced with teaching stations such as science labs, comprehensive physical education facilities, and larger administrative and ancillary spaces. High schools in the MVUSD serve 9th to 12th grade in various settings including comprehensive high schools, a continuation school, a community day school, an alternative school, and a charter school. Facilities for these programs vary according to the specific requirements of each curriculum, but some facilities are in need of improvement or relocation (Dyett & Bhatia 2020a).

MVUSD School Facilities and Funding

Between 2000 and 2012, MVUSD experienced an annual growth rate of 200-1000 pupils. In anticipation of continuing growth, the MVUSD has constructed seven new schools since 2002 and installed over 230 portable classrooms to increase elementary, middle, and high school capacities. However, placement of portable classrooms reduces field and hard-court areas on school sites, and the MVUSD's most recent update to their Facilities Master Plan includes recommendations to replace these structures with permanent buildings to house future students generated by expected development within MVUSD boundaries. MVUSD projected an increase of 12,477 students between 2012 and 2035, based on the projected 17,099 additional

housing units anticipated to be built during that period, multiplied by the Student Generation Rates summarized in Table 4.15-6 (Dyett & Bhatia 2020a).

Since 2009, enrollment at MVUSD schools has decreased by 11 percent overall, or approximately 1 to 2 percent annually, as shown in Table 4.15-6. This means that the MVUSD is able to rely less on portable classrooms and house more students in conventional school buildings. The MVUSD is in the process of building a new elementary school facility at the intersection of Nason Street and Bay Avenue with a capacity for 800 students, and an additional high school is also envisioned in the facilities master plan, anticipated to serve growing needs in the northeastern area of the city in the next 20 years. Other planned facility projects include additions and relocation of services at Creekside Elementary to better facilitate campus safety, wellness, and security, as well as renovation of the existing Rainbow Springs pre-school and location of a wellness center on the campus. The wellness center will provide access to direct and indirect services for students and their families through community partnerships. Services to be provided include focused attention and services to homeless and foster youth students; parent classes for self-efficacy, health, literacy and nutrition; resources for basic needs such as clothing, shoes, transportation and food; family outreach and support through case management; and health service referrals for access to physical dental, immunizations and health insurance.

In addition, in 2014 Measure M was passed, providing \$398 million in bond funding for facilities construction and maintenance. Measure M funds further projects proposed and undertaken pursuant to a prior bond measure, Measure A, passed in 2004 to repair and update Moreno Valley schools.

The MVUSD has also sought funding from other sources including the State Office of Public School Construction (OPSC) School Facility Program (SFP), the OPSC Emergency Repair Program (ERP), and the Federal Qualified Zone Academy Bond (QZAB) program. Revenue from development fees also contribute to the school district budget, including School Impact Fees, as allowed by the School Facilities Act of 1986 and Senate Bill 50, in addition to Community Facility District (CFD) or Improvement/Redevelopment Zone fees. These sources of funding allow the MVUSD to continue to maintain and improve the quality of their facilities and services.

Grades Served	Enrollment									
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Moreno Valley Unified School District										
K to 5	16,788	16,625	16,276	16,070	16,026	15,837	15,759	15,458	15,138	15,000
6 to 8	8,446	8,383	8,371	8,183	8,039	7,860	7,844	7,900	7,927	7,829
9 to 12	11,575	11,607	11,043	10,671	10,401	10,471	10,284	9,994	10,015	9,934
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>36,809</i>	<i>36,615</i>	<i>35,690</i>	<i>34,924</i>	<i>34,466</i>	<i>34,168</i>	<i>33,887</i>	<i>33,352</i>	<i>33,080</i>	<i>32,763</i>
Val Verde Unified School District										
K to 5	9,020	9,060	9,079	9,197	9,144	9,182	9,137	8,959	8,863	8,680
6 to 8	4,518	4,503	4,504	4,574	4,611	4,593	4,625	4,653	4,811	4,844
9 to 12	6,098	6,124	6,030	6,033	6,013	6,039	6,067	6,299	6,519	6,617
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>19,636</i>	<i>19,687</i>	<i>19,613</i>	<i>19,804</i>	<i>19,768</i>	<i>19,814</i>	<i>19,829</i>	<i>19,911</i>	<i>20,193</i>	<i>20,141</i>
TOTAL	56,445	56,302	55,303	54,728	54,234	53,982	53,716	53,236	53,273	52,904

SOURCE: Dyett & Bhatia 2020a.

b. Val Verde Unified School District

Val Verde Unified School District (VVUSD) also serves part of the Planning Area, as well as the cities of Perris and Mead Valley. There are 23 schools in the VVUSD, with a total of 20,141 students enrolled during the 2018-2019 school year. Of these schools, four elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school are located in the Planning Area. Table 4.15-7 presents enrollment for these schools located within the Planning Area.

Like its neighboring district, VVUSD has experienced a decline in enrollment over the past decade (see Table 4.15-6 above). This includes a 6.3 percent overall decrease, or generally a 1 percent annual change between 2009 and 2019 attributable to a shift in the demographic makeup of VVUSD's population. However, in 2018, VVUSD conducted a School Facilities Needs Analysis and determined that 2,330 additional students would be generated by residential development anticipated to occur in the VVUSD through 2023, which growth would result in a projected 805 unhoused students. Facilities capacity in 2018 was 22,016 seats, and though enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year does not yet provide a capacity challenge, an addition of 2,330 students may require additional facilities in the VVUSD (VVUSD 2018). VVUSD is in the process of updating its facilities master plan, but the need for a new middle school located in Perris and the reopening of an elementary school near the border of Perris and Moreno Valley where the VVUSD has historically seen the most school growth, is anticipated to meet future need. Another priority of the VVUSD is bolstering campus security, and the VVUSD has created its own police department, with the intention of eliminating external issues to allow more emphasis on education.

School Name	Enrollment (2018-19)
Elementary Schools (K-5)	3,073
Lasselle Elementary	836
Mary McLeod Bethune Elementary	616
Rainbow Ridge Elementary	777
Victoriano Elementary	844
Middle Schools (6-8)	1,747
March Middle	775
Vista Verde Middle	972
High Schools (9-12)	2,074
Rancho Verde High ¹	2,074

SOURCE: Dyett & Bhatia 2020a.

Facilities and Funding

VVUSD collects impact fees from new residential and commercial/industrial development that funds the construction or expansion of additional school facilities, maintenance and improvement of existing facilities, and installation of additional portable classrooms. The most recent project financed by these fees was the construction of new kindergarten buildings at Mead Valley Elementary in 2012. Other anticipated projects include modernization of Rancho Verde High School, which is located in the city (Dyett & Bhatia 2020a).

Bond Measure L, passed in 2012, provided \$178 million to upgrade instructional technology; provide facilities and equipment for career and technical education classes; improve energy efficiency; upgrade electrical systems, fire alarms, and school security; and construct new classrooms and schools. The new Orange Vista High School, opened in 2015, was a result of these bond projects and has since also added a new football stadium to its facilities.

c. Moreno Valley College

Post-secondary education is offered at Moreno Valley College (MVC), well-known for programs in business and information technology systems; health, human, and public services; and public safety education and training. MVC offers 54 academic programs for more than 10,000 enrolled students each semester and employs more than 585 people. Additionally, MVC has the iMAKE Innovation Center, a facility that provides students and the broader community with access to innovation equipment and material to develop entrepreneurial skills. The campus consists of two locations; the main campus is located in the city at 16130 Lasselle Street and the off-campus Ben Clark Training Center is located approximately 11 miles from the main campus.

The MVC Facilities Master Plan was updated in June 2019 and encompasses goals to provide additional services and adequate facilities for expanded programs, including satellite spaces in future academic buildings, larger classrooms and instructional labs to accommodate academic tutoring or support spaces directly within or adjacent to the classroom, and location of primary support resources in the new Library Learning Resource Center. A space needs analysis was also conducted to gauge physical space growth in relation to enrollment trends and found that MVC will be at 120 percent capacity load in 2030, with greatest need for student space, physical education/athletics space, and instructional labs. Numerous space changes are anticipated between 2018 and 2027 as outlined in the Facilities Master Plan.

4.15.1.4 Parks/Recreational Facilities

The City's Parks and Community Services Department maintains approximately 482 acres of parkland within the Planning Area, which consists of seven community parks, 24 neighborhood parks, four specialty parks and 15 miles of trails/greenways existing and proposed park and recreational facilities are presented in Table 4.15-8 and Figure 4.15-2. These facilities offer a variety of amenities from ball fields, basketball courts, and playgrounds to picnic tables, barbecues, and a demonstration garden that showcases sustainable gardening and landscaping practices. Additionally, the City maintains joint use agreements with the MVUSD and VVUSD for off-hour use of some school facilities, including gymnasiums and swimming pools. Residents also have access to an extensive array of regional parks and open spaces in the surrounding area, including Box Springs Mountain Reserve Park, Norton Younglove Reserve, the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, and the Lake Perris State Recreation Area. For planning purposes, parks are classified by type based on the size, use, and physical characteristics of the land. The four categories of parks defined by the City are as follows:

- Community Parks are larger parks providing community-wide amenities, meeting needs of large sections of the community. Ideally about 20 to 50 acres in size, these parks have a three-mile radius service area, which represents a 20-minute drive, and often include community buildings, such as a cultural center or teen center, as well as specialty sports facilities. Where Community Parks are located in residential neighborhoods, they serve both the needs of the Community Park service radius and the Neighborhood Park service radius.
- Neighborhood Parks range from ¼ to 20 acres in size and are geared specifically for those living within a ¾-mile radius of the park, which represents a 15-minute walk. Ease of access and walking distance are critical factors in locating a Neighborhood Park. Amenities provided by a Neighborhood Park include practice sports fields, informal open play areas, children’s play apparatus, and basketball, tennis, and volleyball courts. Mini Neighborhood Parks are the smallest park classification, ranging in size from ¼ to five acres in size, and are best used to meet limited or specialized recreational needs.
- Specialty Parks provide a single use or activity and generally possess a unique character or function such as equestrian centers, dog parks, skate parks, demonstration gardens, community buildings, aquatic centers, and sport complexes.
- Trails/Greenways allow for uninterrupted, safe pedestrian movement through the city and play an important role in connecting the park, recreation and open space system. There are two main categories of greenways: “Natural” greenways follow existing natural resources; “man-made” greenways result from development projects and are often located in residential subdivisions or along abandoned rail corridors, power line corridors, storm drain easements and collector parkway rights-of-way.

The City also has an existing Multiple-Use Trail System that consists of approximately 15 miles of trails constructed or improved in the city, primarily located in the northwest near Sunnymead Ranch and in the hills in the southern portion of the city bordering the Lake Perris State Recreation Area (see Figure 4.15-2). The multi-use trails accommodate pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians, and provides connections to both regional and state trail systems, as well as six equestrian staging areas.

Park/Facility Name	Acres	Amenities
Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities		
Community Parks	166.25	
El Potrero Park	15.00	Barbecues, four multi-use athletic fields, fitness equipment, picnic tables, playground, soccer field
Lasselle Sports Park Complex	12.75	Barbecues, lit football field, picnic tables, playground, snack bar, lit tennis court
March Field Park (Valley Skate Park)	85.32	Picnic tables, lit skate park, snack bar, lit soccer turf arena, two lit softball/baseball fields
Moreno Valley Community Park	15.58	Barbecues, picnic tables, playground, skate park, snack bar, four lit soccer fields
Morrison Park	14.01	Barbecues, picnic tables, soccer field, snack bar, four lit softball/baseball fields

Table 4.15-8 Existing and Planned Parks and Recreation Facilities		
Park/Facility Name	Acres	Amenities
Sunnymead Park	15.53	Barbecues, picnic tables, playground, snack bar, four lit softball/baseball fields
Towngate Memorial Park	8.06	Barbecues, multi-use athletic fields, picnic tables, playground, lit softball/baseball field, walking path
Neighborhood Parks	155.58	
Adrienne Mitchell Memorial Park	4.43	Four lit basketball courts, barbecues, horseshoes, picnic tables, playground, walking path
Bayside Park	2.04	Barbecues, lit basketball court, horseshoes, picnic tables, playground
Bethune Park	6.00	Barbecues, picnic tables, playground, snack bar, two softball/baseball fields, two lit tennis courts, water feature
Celebration Park	6.65	Barbecues, lit basketball court, picnic tables, playground, walking path, water feature
Civic Center Park	7.00	Outdoor amphitheater, benches (adjacent to Conference and Recreation Center)
College Park	18.00	Playground, soccer field
Fairway Park	5.50	Barbecues, multi-use athletic field, picnic tables, playground, volleyball court
Gateway Park	7.67	Barbecues, picnic tables, playground
Hidden Springs Park	7.00	Barbecues, multi-purpose trail/trailhead, picnic tables, playground
Hidden Springs Passive Nature Park	17.00	Picnic tables, trailhead, trail
John F. Kennedy Memorial Park	7.69	Barbecues, picnic tables, playground, lit baseball/softball field, four lit tennis courts
Parque Amistad	4.24	Barbecues, lit basketball court, lit multi-use athletic field, picnic tables, playground
Patriot Park	0.50	Picnic tables, playground, walking path
Pedrorena Park	5.50	Barbecues, lit basketball court, multi-use athletic fields, picnic tables, playground, four tennis courts
Ridge Crest Park	5.00	Barbecues, lit multi-use athletic fields, picnic tables, playground
Rock Ridge Park	1.93	Barbecues, picnic tables, playground
Santiago Park	2.84	Fitness area, multi-use field, playground, shade shelters, walking path
Shadow Mountain Park	10.00	Barbecues, picnic tables, two lit softball/baseball fields
Towngate II Park	8.91	Banquet facility, barbecues, picnic tables, playground, walking path
Victoriano Park	5.43	Barbecues, lit multi-use athletic fields, picnic tables
Vista Lomas Park	4.00	Barbecues, lit basketball court, picnic tables, playground
Westbluff Park	5.00	Barbecues, picnic tables, playground, walking path
Weston Park	4.14	Barbecues, lit multi-use athletic fields, picnic tables, playground, lit softball/baseball fields
Woodland Park	9.11	Barbecues, four lit basketball courts, pickleball court, picnic tables, playground, lit softball/baseball fields, four lit tennis courts
Specialty Parks	61.04	
Civic Center Demonstration Garden	0.21	Raised planters, instruction area, compost bins, fruit trees, vertical planters
Cottonwood Golf Center	15.83	Banquet facilities, golf course
Hound Town Dog Park	1.00	Dog park
Moreno Valley Equestrian Park	44.00	Horse arenas, multi-purpose trails
Trails/Greenways ¹	90.86	
Juan Bautista Trail	29.61	

Table 4.15-8 Existing and Planned Parks and Recreation Facilities		
Park/Facility Name	Acres	Amenities
Multi-Use/Equestrian Trails ²	61.25	Including: Auto Mall Trail; Cactus Corridor Trail; Cold Creek Trail; Cottonwood Trail; Covey Ranch/Day Break Trail; Eucalyptus Ave. Trail; Iris Ave. Trail; Quincy Channel Trail; Rancho Verde Trail; Redlands Blvd. Trail; Sunnymead Ranch Trail
Trails Heads/Staging Areas	7.84	
Cold Creek Trail Head	0.64	
Cottonwood Staging Area	0.40	
Rancho Verde Equestrian Staging Area	1.30	
Sunnymead Ranch Trail Head	5.50	
Subtotal	481.57	
Current acres of parks/facilities per 1,000 residents (2018) ³	2.35	
Planned Parks, Open Space, and Recreational Facilities		
Subtotal	194.20	
College Park	7.00	
Markborough Property	43.17	
Morrison Property	8.09	
Poorman's Reservoir	125.00	
Rancho Verde Park	3.44	
Redlands Property	6.00	
Sunnymead Ranch Linear Park	1.50	
Existing and Planned Parks, Open Space, and Recreational Facilities Combined		
Total	675.77	
Existing and planned acres of parks/facilities per 1,000 residents ⁴	2.68	
Additional Parks/Facilities Land Needed		
Additional Parks/Facilities	80.77	
Total Existing and Planned and Additional Parks and Recreational Facilities		
TOTAL	756.54	
¹ Trails/Greenways includes multiple segments per trail.		
² The 61.25 acres of Multi-Use/Equestrian Trails includes 15 miles from the Master Plan of Trails network.		
³ Assumes a 2018 population of 205,034 people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).		
⁴ Assumes a 2040 population of 252,179 people.		

Map Source: Dyett & Bhatia

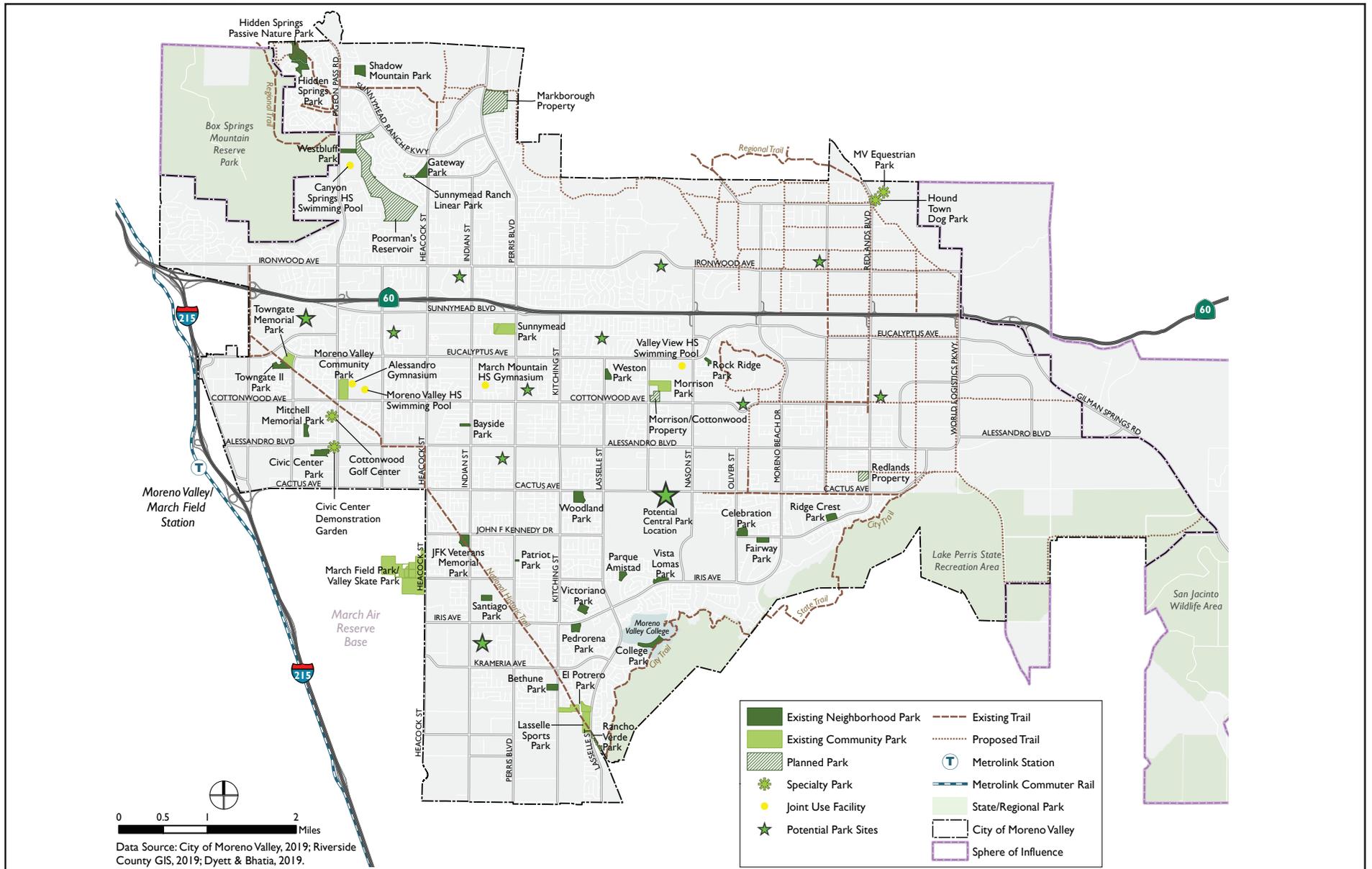


FIGURE 4.15-2

Existing and Planned Parks and Recreation Facilities

4.15.1.5 Libraries

The Moreno Valley Public Library provides services and programs furthering educational development and cultural vitality of patrons of all ages and backgrounds in the Moreno Valley area. The library has three branch locations as shown in Figure 4-15-1. The Main Branch facility is located on the old Midland Middle School site, reconstructed in 1987 to house the library as well as a senior and community center. The library has since grown to occupy the entire 16,000-square-foot building. The Mall branch satellite location, opened in 2017, is located at 22500 Town Circle. The Iris Plaza Branch, opened in 2020, is located at 16170 Perris Boulevard. The three public libraries offer a wide array of books and technological resources that are suited to serve patrons of all ages, supporting a culture of learning and civic involvement. Moreno Valley Public Library offers a host of programs for local residents, including children's story time, book club in a bag, reading programs, and literacy programs. Additionally, the Library partners with local organizations to host activities such as monthly performing arts programs and displays local art, all events and activities of which are free.

4.15.2 Applicable Regulatory Requirements

4.15.2.1 State

a. California Fire Code

The 2016 California Fire Code (California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 9) establishes regulations to safeguard against the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The Fire Code also establishes requirements intended to provide safety for and assistance to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. The provisions of the Fire Code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout California. The Fire Code includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems such as alarm and sprinkler systems, fire services features such as fire apparatus access roads, means of egress, fire safety during construction and demolition, and wildland-urban interface areas. The City has adopted the California Fire Code as Title 8, Chapter 8.36 the Municipal Code, including appendices addressing fire-flow requirements for buildings.

b. Assembly Bill 2926

Assembly Bill (AB) 2926, passed in 1986, allows school districts to collect impact fees from developers of new residential and commercial/industrial building space to assist in providing school facilities for students. Development impact fees (DIFs) are also referenced in the 1987 Leroy Greene Lease-Purchase Act, which requires school districts to contribute a matching share of costs for construction, modernization, and reconstruction projects.

c. Senate Bill 50 (Statutes of 1998), State School Funding, Education Code Section 17620

Senate Bill (SB) 50, adopted in 1998, limits the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities impacts as a condition of approving new development. It also authorizes school districts to levy statutory developer fees at levels higher than previously allowed and according to new rules. California Education Code 17620 establishes the authority of any school district to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirements against any development within the school district for the purposes of funding the construction of school facilities, as long as the district can show justification for the fees.

4.15.2.2 Local

a. Moreno Valley Fire Department Strategic Plan

As described in Section 4.15.1.1.b above, MVFD has adopted a Strategic Plan covering the period from 2012 through 2022. The Strategic Plan guides MVFD activities and outlines goals and strategies for ensuring the community receives outstanding fire protection services. The document is reviewed biennially to ensure the goals are being met.

b. Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Master Plan

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Master Plan acts as Moreno Valley's primary implementing tool for parks planning, bridging the City's General Plan and CIP. The master plan provides a detailed inventory of the city's existing parks and recreational facilities and future needs, as well as guidelines for the development of future facilities and potential funding sources. Moreno Valley's parkland dedication ordinance operates under the umbrella of the State of California's 1975 Quimby Act, which allows cities to require that new development dedicate land or pay fees to help ensure sufficient parkland to meet the established standard of three acres per thousand residents. Additionally, the City can explore other strategies to encourage the provision of parks and recreational facilities, such as public-private partnerships or impact bonds, which shift financial burden and risk from local government to a new investor, who provides up-front capital for a project. In these arrangements, performance metrics or outcomes are agreed up front, and when they are achieved the investor received repayment with interest.

4.15.3 Methodologies for Determining Impacts

The potential for significant impacts associated with the proposed GPU has been determined based upon review of existing secondary source information cited above and the applicable General Plan standards relative to the provisions of public services (police, fire and emergency service, schools, and libraries in the city.

4.15.4 Basis for Determining Significance

Thresholds used to evaluate impacts to public services and recreation are based on applicable criteria in the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Sections 15000-15387), Appendix G. A significant impact would occur if the project would:

- 1) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
 - i. Fire Protection;
 - ii. Police Protection;
 - iii. Schools;
 - iv. Parks/Recreational Facilities; or
 - v. Other Public Facilities;
- 2) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
- 3) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

4.15.5 Impact Analysis

4.15.5.1 Topic 1: Public Services

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

- i. Fire Protection;*
- ii. Police Protection;*
- iii. Schools;*
- iv. Parks/Recreational Facilities; or*
- v. Other Public Facilities?*

a. Fire Protection

Project buildout would generate approximately 43,882 new residents within the Planning Area by 2040, which would necessitate construction of additional fire stations. As described in Section 4.15.1.1.a above, the MVFD Strategic Plan has identified potential locations of future fire stations within the Planning Area. However, future development under the project would be required to pay a DIF that would be used exclusively for future facility improvements necessary to ensure contribution of its fair share of the cost of facilities and

equipment. Payment of the DIF would allow future site-specific development to contribute to its fair share cost of facilities and equipment due to the increased demand for fire protection services. Additionally, the 2021 GPU includes the following goals, policies, and actions related to fire protection.

Goal

PPS-3: Provide for responsive police and fire services that ensure a safe and secure environment for people and property.

Policies

PPS.3-1 Provide responsive, efficient, and effective police services that promote a high level of public safety.

PPS.3-2 Provide fire prevention and emergency response services that minimize fire risks and protect life and property, including fire prevention, fire-related law enforcement, and public education and information programs.

PPS.3-3 Locate and maintain police and fire equipment, facilities, and staffing at locations and levels that allow for effective service delivery.

PPS.3-4 Maintain mutual aid agreements and communication links with the County of Riverside and other surrounding jurisdictions that allow for supplemental aid from other police and fire personnel in the event of emergencies.

PPS.3-5 Monitor the pace and location of development in Moreno Valley and coordinate the timing of fire station construction or expansion to the rise of service demand in surrounding areas.

PPS.3-6 Continue to require that new development make a fair share funding contribution to ensure the provision of adequate police and fire services.

PPS.3-7 Continue to engage the Police and Fire Departments in the development review process to ensure that projects are designed and operated in a manner that minimizes the potential for criminal activity and fire hazards and maximizes the potential for responsive police and fire services.

PPS.3-8 Apply Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles in the design of new development and encourage the provision of adequate public lighting; windows overlooking streets or parking lots; and paths to increase pedestrian activity within private development projects and public facilities in order to enhance public safety and reduce calls for service.

PPS.3-9 Employ community-based policing strategies and encourage the establishment of neighborhood watch programs in partnerships with community groups.

PPS.3-10 Continue to provide community programs, volunteer opportunities, and fire safety education to residents of appropriate age.

Actions

- PPS.3-A Explore new Moreno Valley Police Department volunteer programs and initiatives that continue to strengthen community policing.
- PPS.3-B Explore new technology to maintain and enhance public safety including increase citywide camera system.
- PPS.3-C Periodically review and update the Fire Department Strategic Plan as conditions warrant.

Construction of future fire protection facilities could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future fire protection facilities are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new fire protection facilities. Furthermore, these future fire protection facilities would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this environmental impact report (EIR), which would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities to a level less than significant.

b. Police Protection

Project buildout would generate approximately 43,882 new residents within the Planning Area by 2040. As described in Section 4.15.1.1.b above, the City is planning an expansion of the Civic Center complex that would include a remodeled Public Safety Building capable of accommodating roughly 600 total personnel, as well as a satellite police substation in the southeastern part of the city to service anticipated demand from new development. These two additional facilities would provide space necessary for additional staffing to provide police protection services under project buildout. Future development would be subject to the payment of a DIF that would be used exclusively for future facility improvements necessary to ensure contribution of its fair share of the cost of facilities and equipment determined to be necessary to adequately accommodate new development in the City. Payment of the DIF would allow future site-specific development to contribute to its fair share cost of facilities and equipment due to the increased demand for police protection facilities. Additionally, the 2021 GPU includes goals, policies, and actions related to police protection that are described above.

Construction of future police protection facilities could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future police protection facilities are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new police stations. Furthermore, these future police protection facilities would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended

to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police facilities to a level less than significant.

c. Schools

As described in Section 4.15.1.3 above, MVUSD, VVUSD, and MVC have all identified the need to construct additional schools to meet future enrollment demand. Given that the project buildout horizon year of 2040 exceeds the anticipated growth projections for MVUSD and VVUSD, the project may require additional school facilities that currently anticipated by both districts.

Goal

PPS-2: Locate, design, and program public facilities as contributors to neighborhood quality of life.

Policies

PPS.2-1 Provide community centers, arts/cultural facilities, senior centers and other public facilities and programs, ensuring the facilities are distributed equitably and conveniently throughout Moreno Valley and the programs are accessible to all residents.

PPS.2-2 Encourage privately operated and community-based recreation opportunities, such as climbing gyms, fitness centers, yoga studios, dance schools and other hobby-oriented businesses.

PPS.2-3 Whenever feasible, co-locate City facilities with other public facilities (schools, post offices, hospitals/clinics) so that multiple services may be delivered from a single location.

PPS.2-4 Collaborate with schools to facilitate the shared use of sports and recreational facilities through continued/expanded Joint Use Agreements or other vehicles.

PPS.2-5 Partner with public and private entities to provide community services that support families and meet the diverse needs of community members of all ages, backgrounds, and interests.

Actions

PPS.2-A Continue to promote community health and active living through City-sponsored initiatives, events, and activities (Healthy MoVal, Community Demonstration Garden).

PPS.2-B Pursue funding from public, private, or philanthropic sources to expand community facilities, parks, trails, and programs to better serve the needs of Moreno Valley residents.

- PPS.2-C Develop partnerships with businesses, community organizations, and non-profits to supplement and sponsor City programs and events.
- PPS.2-D Raise awareness of facilities and programs currently offered by the City and work with residents and stakeholders to identify additional facilities and programs that respond to evolving needs.
- PPS.2-E Promote community health and active living through City-sponsored initiatives, events, and activities.

Construction of future schools could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future schools are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new schools. Furthermore, these future schools would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools to a level less than significant.

d. Other Public Facilities

Future development would be subject to the payment of a DIF that would be used exclusively for future facility improvements necessary to ensure contribution of its fair share of the cost of facilities, including libraries. Payment of the DIF would allow future site-specific development to contribute to its fair share cost of facilities and equipment due to the increased demand for libraries. Additionally, the 2021 GPU includes goals, policies, and actions related to libraries that are described above.

Construction of future libraries could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future libraries are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new libraries. Furthermore, these future libraries would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered libraries to a level less than significant.

4.15.5.2 Topics 2 and 3: Parks and Recreational Facilities

Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The City has established a park service standard of 3.0 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents to ensure that access to parks is adequate and commensurate with the size of the community. With 675.77 acres of existing and planned parkland, Moreno Valley currently has 2.68 acres per thousand residents, below the established service ratio. However, the City owns 67.7 acres of land planned for new parks, including the Markborough (43.17 acres) and Redlands (6.00 acres) properties, College Park undeveloped area (7.00 acres, dependent upon joint use agreement with Moreno Valley College), Morrison property undeveloped area (8.09 acres) and Rancho Verde Park (3.44 acres). Development of these facilities would provide new recreational open space to satisfy future demand. However, the City is projected to have a population of over 252,000 in 2040, which would necessitate development of an additional 80.77 acres of parkland to meet the established standard. Figure 4.15-2 identifies potential locations for these new facilities, adjacent to areas where new housing is envisioned. New residential developments would be required to dedicate land for new park facilities or pay a fee that can be used for acquisition of parkland as needed to meet the community-wide standard.

While the amount of parkland is an essential consideration in planning for parks and recreational facilities, the quality and accessibility of these spaces is equally important. A city should have parks with a distribution and form that allows the facilities to serve as a point of focus for residential neighborhoods, easily accessible for children, families and seniors from their homes whether they choose to walk, ride, roll or take transit. As shown in Figure 4.15-3, all residential areas of the city are within three miles of a community park and most residential areas are within a 3/4-mile distance of a neighborhood park. However, given the large block size in the city and intervening development, only about a quarter of all residential neighborhoods are within a 5- to 10-minute walk of a park. The provision of new parks at the generalized locations shown on Figure 4.15-2 would help ensure easy access for future residents, and the development of a new Central Park in the Downtown Center with passive and active amenities would provide a signature facility for the community.

The City's Master Plan of Trails envisions expansion of the system into a 56-mile network of City trails that would connect Box Springs Mountain Regional Park with the Lake Perris State Recreation area through the northern and eastern portions of the city. As a condition of project approval for new development on parcels where the Master Plan shows a trail, the City would require trail construction consistent with adopted engineering standards. The network would be completed as development occurs and funding becomes available. The City has also established Beautify MoVal, a program, which allows any private organization, business, non-profit, civic group, or individual resident to take an active role in adopting and maintaining the trail system in Moreno Valley.

Future development would be subject to the payment of a DIF that would be used exclusively for future facility improvements necessary to ensure contribution of its fair share of the cost of facilities, including parks. Payment of the DIF would allow future site-specific development to contribute to its fair share cost of facilities and equipment due to the increased demand for park services. Additionally, the 2021 GPU includes the following goals, policies, and actions related to parks and recreation.

Goal

PPS-1 Provide and maintain a comprehensive system of quality parks, multi-use trails, and recreational facilities to meet the needs of Moreno Valley's current and future population.

Policies

PPS.1-1 Increase the acreage of parks in Moreno Valley to serve the needs of the growing population and maintain a standard of three acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

PPS.1-2 Require that proponents of new development projects contribute to the acquisition and development of adequate parks and recreational facilities within the community, either through the dedication of park land or the payment of in-lieu fees.

PPS.1-3 Locate new parks in the generalized locations shown on Map PPS-1 so that all residents have easy access to a park from their home. New parks should be located outside of the 65dbL noise contour (see Map N-3) and be accessible by transit.

PPS.1-4 Design and construct parks, public spaces and recreational facilities for flexible use, energy efficiency, adaptability over time, and ease of maintenance.

PPS.1-5 Use site design, landscaping, lighting, and traffic calming measures to create safe parks and open spaces integrated with adjacent developments.

PPS.1-6 Prioritize the maintenance and, where feasible, improvement of parks and recreational facilities to ensure safe, attractive facilities that are responsive to community needs.

PPS.1-7 Provide on-going opportunities for public involvement and input into the park planning process, including priorities for amenities, facilities, programming, and improvements.

PPS.1-8 Continue to encourage existing volunteer, service club and community group efforts to maintain and improve parks, such as "Beautify MoVal."

PPS.1-9 Design and construct the multi-use trail network to connect parks, plazas, and open spaces within the community and promote access to these spaces.

Actions

PPS.1-A Prioritize the creation of a Central Park facility in the Downtown Center large enough to serve as an amenity and a focal point for the whole community and a draw for visitors from the wider region.

PPS.1-B Update the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Master Plan to reflect projected community needs and continue to use the Master Plan as the primary tool for planning specific capital improvements and parks and recreation programming in Moreno Valley. The update should incorporate priorities, phasing

and funding mechanisms and should also address completion of the multi-use trail system.

- PPS.1-C Explore the potential for additional linear parks along public and private utilities easements, including the California Aqueduct.
- PPS.1-D Evaluate changes to parkland dedication requirements that will ensure the adequate provision of parkland. These changes may include updating the municipal code to extend parkland dedication requirements to residential projects of fewer than 50 units and requiring that large residential project provide public open space and amenities on-site.
- PPS.1-E Work with Moreno Valley Unified School District and Val Verde Unified School District to expand shared use of parks and recreational facilities.
- PPS.1-F Periodically assess in-lieu parkland dedication fees, park improvement impact fees, and other fees and charges to ensure they are adequately providing for community need and competitive within the region.
- PPS.1-G Leverage city funds to access grants for the construction and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities from federal or state government, philanthropic organizations, or private partners.
- PPS.1-H Investigate the feasibility of new park financing strategies such as impact bonds or public-private partnerships that make strategic use of public investment for community benefit.

Construction of these future parks could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future parks are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new parks. Furthermore, these future parks would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR. Therefore, the project would develop future park facilities that would compensate that would address substantial increase in the use of parks that would occur under project buildout, and implementation of the mitigation framework established in this EIR would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered parks to a level less than significant.

4.15.6 Cumulative Analysis

The impact analysis presented in Sections 4.15.5.1 and 4.15.5.2 above was cumulative in nature because it considers the need for future facilities to serve the entire Planning Area. As described in Sections 4.15.5.1 and 4.15.5.2 above, future development would be subject to the payment of a DIF that would be used exclusively for future facility improvements necessary to ensure contribution of its fair share of the cost of facilities and equipment determined to be necessary to adequately accommodate new development in the city.

Payment of the DIF would allow future site-specific development to contribute to its fair share cost of facilities and equipment due to the increased demand for police protection facilities. Construction of future public facilities could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future public facilities are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new public facilities. Furthermore, these future public facilities would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR. Therefore, the project would not contribute to a cumulative impact related to public services and recreation.

4.15.7 Significance of Impacts before Mitigation

4.15.7.1 Topic 1: Public Services

a. Fire Protection

Future fire protection facilities would be subject to separate environmental review, 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment, and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities to a level less than significant.

b. Police Protection

Future police protection facilities would be subject to separate environmental review, 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment, and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police facilities to a level less than significant.

c. Schools

Future schools would be subject to separate environmental review, 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment, and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools to a level less than significant.

d. Other Public Facilities

Future libraries would be subject to separate environmental review, 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment, and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered libraries to a level less than significant.

4.15.7.2 Topics 2 and 3: Parks and Recreational Facilities

Future parks would be subject to separate environmental review, 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment, and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR. Therefore, the project would develop future park facilities that would compensate that would address substantial increase in the use of parks that would occur under project buildout, and implementation of the mitigation framework established in this EIR would reduce impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered parks to a level less than significant.

4.15.8 Mitigation

4.15.8.1 Topic 1: Public Services

a. Fire Protection

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

b. Police Protection

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

c. Schools

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

d. Other Public Facilities

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

4.15.8.2 Topics 2 and 3: Parks and Recreational Facilities

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

4.15.9 Significance of Impacts after Mitigation

4.15.9.1 Topic 1: Public Services

a. Fire Protection

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

b. Police Protection

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

c. Schools

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

d. Other Public Facilities

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

4.15.9.2 Topics 2 and 3: Parks and Recreational Facilities

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.